

Fauna Sumatrensis.

(Bijdrage Nr. 67).

STAPHYLINIDAE (Col.)¹⁾

by

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(Continued from Entom. Mitt., vol. XVII, 1928, p. 110).

The following corrections and additions should be made to the first part of this contribution.

- p. 92. *between* pusilla Fauv. *and* quadridentatus n. sp.
insert fusciceps Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I,
p. 184. Fort de Kock.
- p. 95. *after* hoplites Fauv. *insert* persimilis Cam. Mitt. Zool.
Mus. Hamb. XLIII, 1927, p. 35. Tandjung gadang.
- p. 104. line 29. *delete* Fort de Kock. Also in the
line 33. *delete* Fort de Kock. Also
line 34. *delete* in.
- p. 106. line 10. *add* Fort de Kock.
line 19. *add* Fort de Kock.
- p. 109. line 1. *delete* bicornis Heller and reference *and*
replace by furcifer Bernh. Ark. Zool. A, 1927, p. 9.
lines 4 and 5 *delete* Fort de Kock, Gunung Sing-
galang, Anei Kloof *and replace by* Mentawei, Si
Oban, Sinabong.
after eppelsheimi *add* collaris Bernh. Ann. Mus.
Civ. Gen. LII, 1927, p. 261. Fort de Kock, Gunung
Singgalang, Anei Kloof.
line 22. Osorius crenulatus n. sp. = Kraatzi Bernh.

¹⁾ Holotypes described in this paper go to the British Museum, cotypes to the collection of the author and to Mr. ED. JACOBSON for disposal.

The altitudes of the localities, noted in this paper are: Fort de Kock 920 m., Anei Kloof 500 m., Tandjung gadang 1000 m., Gunung Singgalang 1800 m.

Oxytelinae.

Apatetica javanica Shp. v. *sumatrana* n.

This race differs from the typical form in the vertex of the head being very sparingly punctured, the sides of the thorax before the middle more straightly convergent, the disc less uneven, the puncturation not quite so close and with three small somewhat irregular smooth spaces, one central and one on each side connected behind with the smooth basal area; the striae of the elytra are more distinctly crenate.

Gunung Singgalang.

OXYPORINAE.

Oxyporus F.

Modiglianii Cam. Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital. LX, 1928, p. 98. Si Rambé.

V. nigriventris Cam. id. p. 99.

MEGALOPINAE.

Megalopsidia LENG.

subfasciatus Champ. E. M. M. LIX, 1923, p. 45. Fort de Kock. Also in India and the Malay Peninsula.

STENINAE.

Stenus s. str.

nigrovirens Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 206

(*cupreoaeneus* Champ. E. M. M. LIX, 1923, p. 45). *Brastagi*.
flavicoxatus Ben. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 89, 1928,

p. 235.

Ajer Mantcior.

brachycephalus n sp

Fort de Kock.

s. gen. *Hypostenus*. Rey.

guttalis Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 212. Fort de Kock.

? *cylindricollis* Boh. Resa Eugen. 1858, p. 34. Fort de Kock.

sondaicus Bernh. Ent. Blätt. VII, 1911,

p. 58.

Gunung Singgalang.

bispinus Motsch. Bull. Mosc. XXX, 1857, IV, p. 514. Si Rambé.

brevitarsis Ben. Ent. Mitt. V, 1916, p. 245. Tebing-tinggi.

vestitus Ben. id. XV, 1926, p. 271. Lau Rakit, Siantar.
Simpang Raja.
medanensis Bernh. id. XV, 1926, p. 127. Medan.
plicatus Bernh. id. p. 127. Brastagi.
bandarensis Bernh. id. p. 127. Boschreserve Bandar.
tricarinatus Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859,
I, p. 164. Fort de Kock.
s. gen. Hemistenus Motsch.
simulans, n. sp. Gunung Singgalang.
lacertosus Ben. Ent. Blätt. XIII, 1917, p. 311. Si Rambé, Nias.
morosus n. sp. Gunung Singgalang.
singgalangensis n. sp. » »
pallidipes n. sp. Fort de Kock.
jacobsoni n. sp. » » »

Stenus (s. str.) brachycephalus n. sp.

Closely allied to *S. spongifera* Cam. and only differing in the following respects; the thorax is a little longer, less widened in front and less contracted behind, the sculpture less coarse and less confluent, the abdomen more coarsely but equally closely punctured. Length 3 mm. ♂ unknown.

Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Stenus (Hemistenus) simulans n. sp.

Black, moderately shining; the elytra with a round orange spot on each behind the middle equidistant from the sutural and posterior margins. Antennae reddish-testaceous, infusate towards the apex. Legs reddish-testaceous, the apex of the femora more or less infusate. Length 6.75 mm.

Build of *S. gestroi* FAUV. but less robust, the head without a smooth shining plaque on the vertex, thorax more cylindrical, less widened in front, a little more coarsely punctured, elytra with the orange spot smaller, obviously more coarsely punctured, abdomen distinctly more coarsely punctured throughout; in other respects similar to *gestroi*. Would appear to be very near *S. submaculatus* BERNH. but to differ in the larger and more distinct elytral spot and the larger size.

♂: 7th. ventral segment with a small triangular excision.
Gunung Singgalang.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) morosus* n. sp.**

Build of *S. languor* BEN. but differs in the longer antennae which are infusate after the 3rd. joint, less closely punctured head, thorax with less marked median sulcus, but with deeper lateral impressions, the sculpture coarser, the elytra immaculate, flatter, more even, more coarsely punctured, abdomen much more finely but quite as closely punctured. Length 7 mm.

♂: unknown.

Gunung Singgalang. Unique. In the British Museum.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) singgalangensis* n. sp.**

Build of *S. morosus* but much smaller (4.5 mm), similarly colored, head in the middle with shining keel, thorax obsoletely sulcate along the middle, lateral impressions wanting, puncturation of the first three abdominal segments coarser; in other respects similar to *morosus*.

♂: unknown.

Gunung Singgalang. Unique. In the British Museum.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) pallidipes* n. sp.**

More slender than *S. pallipes* GR. Similar in color and facies but with more coarsely, much less closely punctured vertex of head, the thorax slightly longer; the whole insect much more coarsely punctured. Head a little broader than the base of the elytra, broadly excavate, scarcely elevated along the middle, the puncturation very coarse, closer at the sides. Antennae long and slender, the first four joints testaceous, the following infusate, all distinctly longer than broad; apex of the maxillary palpi a little infusate. Thorax a little longer than broad, widest just before the middle, the sides gently rounded in front, straighter and more retracted behind, disc without impressions, the sculpture as coarse but closer than on the head. Elytra one-fourth longer than the thorax, similarly punctured. Abdomen cylindrical, the basal segments constricted, very finely bordered throughout, closely punctured (but less coarsely than the fore parts) on the anterior segments, gradually more finely but scarcely less closely behind. Apex with two stout decurved spines. Length 3.5 to 4 mm.

♂: 5th ventral segment broadly and slightly impressed for three-fourths of its length, the impression finely punctured and pubescent, the posterior border slightly emarginate; 6th with horse-shoe shaped impression which is finely and closely punctured and pubescent, the posterior margin with a deep horse-shoe shaped excision.

Fort de Kock. Gunung Singgalang.

***Stenus (Hemistenus) jacobsoni* n. sp.**

Black, moderately shining. Antennae testaceous, the penultimate joints infuscate; palpi and legs testaceous. Length 4.2 mm.

Build, colour and antennal structure of *S. consors* FAUV. but smaller and less robust, the head more deeply sulcate, a little more coarsely and closely punctured, the thorax and elytra more coarsely punctured, the abdomen extremely finely but completely bordered, a little less closely punctured, less pubescent, the apex with two short decurved spines. Head a little broader than the base of the elytra, sulcate on either side, elevated along the middle, coarsely and closely punctured, glabrous. Antennae slender, moderate in length, all the joints longer than broad. Thorax a little longer than broad, the sides rounded about the middle, widest just in front, the sides in front and behind straighter, a little more retracted posteriorly, along the centre with a very obsolete sulcus, coarsely and rugosely punctured, glabrous. Elytra as long as but a little broader than the thorax with similar sculpture, glabrous. Abdomen cylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, the bases of the segments constricted the sides extremely finely bordered, moderately coarsely and moderately closely punctured, more finely behind, ground sculpture very fine, coriaceous, sparingly and finely pubescent.

♂: Posterior femora thickened. Abdomen with the 2nd ventral segment furnished with a semicircular impunctate, glabrous impression in the middle behind, the adjacent posterior border scarcely emarginate; 3rd broadly longitudinally impressed in the middle throughout, the impression deeper behind and there glabrous, the rest rather closely punctured and with yellow pubescence. 4th and 5th segments similarly

impressed, the impressions punctured and pubescent throughout. 6th acutely emarginate and feebly impressed along the middle.

Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

EUAESTHETINAE.

Edaphus J LEC.

mandibularis n. sp. Fort de Kock.

sumatrensis Schauf. Hor. Ross. XXI, 1887, p. 109 * * *

dilutus Schauf. id. p. 109.

cribricollis Schauf. id. p. 109.

borneensis n. sp. Fort de Kock.

Key to the Species

1. Base of thorax with four foveae. 2.
- » Base of thorax with six fovea. 3.
2. Larger 1.75 mm. Mandibles much produced, falciform, thorax and elytra distinctly punctured. mandibularis n. sp.
- » Smaller 1.1 mm. Mandibles normal, thorax and elytra practically impunctate. sumatrensis Schauf.
3. Thorax for small species coarsely punctured. 4.
- » Thorax practically impunctate. dilutus Schauf.
4. Elytra for a small species rather coarsely punctured; club of antennae testaceous. borneensis n. sp.
- » Elytra extremely finely and sparingly punctured, club of antennae blackish. cribricollis Schauf.

Edaphus mandibularis n. sp.

Shining, rufo-ferruginous, the mandibles testaceous very long, very slender, curved, falciform and prominent. Thorax with four foveae at the base. Antennae testaceous, the last two joints infusate. Legs testaceous. Length 1.75 mm

At once distinguished by the long and slender mandibles which project considerably in front of the head. Head narrower than the thorax, at the base with a transverse groove, middle of vertex umbonate, the whole surface practically impunctate. Antennae with the 3rd to 5th joints a little longer than broad, 6th as long as broad, 7th to 9th short, strongly transverse, 10th to 11th much larger, the 10th transverse, the 11th pyriform. Thorax as long as broad, the sides of the anterior two-thirds practically straight and

parallel, then suddenly stragulate to the base, this with four large impunctate foveae, the median pair smaller than the lateral, the latter limited externally by a sharp blackish crest; the surface with a few very fine punctures each with a fine hair. Elytra longer and broader than the thorax with a yet finer and very sparing puncturation and pubescence. Abdomen with median keel on the 1st visible segment; almost impunctate except for a transverse row of extremely fine punctures, each with a hair, at the base and posterior margin of the 2nd to 5th (visible) segments.

Fort de Kock. Unique In the British Museum.

Edaphus borneensis n. sp.

Differs from *E. cribricollis* in the darker, more reddish colour, thorax with rather coarser and less close punctures, elytra much more coarsely and a little more closely punctured. Length 7/10 mm.

Fort de Kock. Type from Borneo, Mt. Matang.

PAEDERINAE.

Pinophilus GR.

eppelsheimi Bernh. Stett. Ent. Zeit. LXV, 1904, 223.

jacobsoni n. sp.

Fort de Kock.

beccarii Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 220. » » »

Pinophilus jacobsoni n. sp.

Black, shining, the posterior margin of the abdominal segments obscurely rufescent. Antennae with the first two joints fuscotestaceous, the following testaceous. Legs brownish-testaceous. Length 7.75 mm.

Scarcely differing in size and build from *P. beccarii* FAUV. but quite different in colour and sculpture; colour and antennal structure of *P. orientalis* Cam. but with less transverse thorax, the head more finely punctured, the thorax a little less closely punctured, the median basal impressions deeper and longer, the elytra much more coarsely punctured. Head smooth in front with four punctures on the anterior border, the vertex with irregularly disposed, finely umbilicate punctures, more sparing towards the sides, scarcely coriaceous. Antennae slender, moderate in length, the joints clavate. Thorax slightly transverse, widest a little

behind the anterior angles, from thence rounded and narrowed in front, nearly straightly narrowed behind, the angles broadly rounded and coarctate with the base, in the middle with fine raised impunctate line abbreviated in front, longitudinally impressed on either side behind, the punctures similar but larger and closer than those of the head, ground sculpture distinct. Elytra about as long and as broad as the thorax, coarsely, deeply and closely punctured. Abdomen narrowed behind, with inverted U or V-shaped punctures rather close in front, more sparing and smaller behind; ground sculpture fine, transverse; pubescence moderately close, rather long.

Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Palaminus ER.

ceylanensis Kr. (?) Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 153. Brastagi.
pennifer Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XXIII, 1904, p. 320. »

germanus Cam. Sarawak Mus. Jour. III, 1928, p. 440. Gunung
Singalang.

Paederus F.

sondaicus Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. 1895, p. 232. Gunung
(javanus Er. Gen. spec. Staph. 1840, p. 654). Singalang.

fuscipes Curt. Ent. Brit. III, p. 108. Fort de Kock, Anei Kloof,
Brastagi, Medan, Arnhemia (Cosmopolitan).

alternans Walk. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3 (II), 1858, p. 205. Medan.
schultheissi Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 283. Tebing-tinggi.

tamulus Er. Gen. spec. Staph. 1840, p. 661. Fort de Kock.
atriventris n. sp. » » »

Paederus atriventris n. sp.

Head and elytra blue, thorax red, abdomen black, elytra parallel, a little longer than the thorax, winged. Antennae, palpi and legs black. Length 7 mm.

Near *philippinus* BERNH. similar in colour but with longer and more slender antennae, longer, more lozenge-shaped, more finely punctured head, more obsoletely and finely punctured elytra (which are also of a bluer colour).

Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Mr. JACOBSON supplies the following notes on *Paederus fuscipes*.

Biological Notes on *Paederus fuscipes* CURT.

This species is often found in large numbers on the seed-plots, on which the rice is sown before it is transplanted to the inundated sawahs (ricefields). According to Dr. K. DAMMERMAN (Landbouwdierkunde van Oost Indië, p. 263) it is very probable that this beetle, as well as its larva, chiefly feeds on the eggs of insects or on the rice cicada. The imagines very often come to light in the evening.

A peculiar behaviour of these beetles was observed by me in February 1925 at Fort de Kock (Sumatra's Westcoast).

On a warm and sunny day I found numerous imagines swarming along the muddy border of a small waterhole near the rice fields. They were busily running about and every time sallied forth on the water, over the surface of which they moved with considerable speed, all the while propelling themselves by a very quick lateral motion of the abdomen.

When they had progressed in this way for about 30 to 40 cm. from the water's edge they generally returned to the land, but sometimes the waterhole was crossed over entirely, a distance of about 2 meters. It was a very lively scene, at every moment here and there a beetle was seen leaving the shore and darting over the surface of the pool. I could not find out the cause of this strange behaviour and as far as I was able to ascertain it was not prey they were after.

(EDW. JACOBSON).

Astenus STEPH.

biplagiatus Motsch. Bull. Mosc. XXXI, 1858, I,

p. 636.

Fort de Kock.

gratellus Fauv. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. XV,

Fort de Kock,

1879—80, p. 83 (*pulchellus* Kr. Arch. Gunung Singgalang,

Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 147)

Kota Tjané.

marginellus n. sp.

Fort de Kock.

sumatrensis Cam. Treubia VI (2), 1925,

Fort de Kock, Gu-

p. 181. ¹⁾

nung Singgalang.

¹⁾ The ♂ has the following characters: 6th ventral segment deeply acutely emarginate, the sides of the emargination finely bordered: 5th broadly and feebly emarginate, the emargination furnished with long, slender, closely placed black spines, gradually becoming shorter towards the middle.

v. jacobsoni n. ¹⁾	Fort de Kock.
guttalis n. sp.	» » »
maculipennis Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 148.	Medan.
taprobanus Cam. E. M. M. LV, 1919, p. 227.	Fort de Kock.
serpentarius n. sp.	» » »

***Astenus marginellus* n. sp.**

Elongate, black, the elytra and abdomen more shining than the foreparts, the former with narrow testaceous posterior margin. Antennae long and slender, the intermediate joints scarcely infusate. Legs testaceous, the extreme apices of the femora and the anterior and intermediate tibiae a little infusate. Length 4 mm.

Near *A. gratellus* FAUV. but smaller, narrower and differently coloured, the antennae longer and more slender, the sculpture of the head and thorax a little finer, that of the elytra and abdomen however, scarcely different. The build of the head is similar to that of *gratellus*, but the thorax is a little narrower with the anterior border more strongly oblique. The anal spines are rather long, reddish and decurved.

♂: 6th ventral segment triangularly excised; 5th crescentically emarginate in the middle of the posterior border.

Fort de Kock. Type from Pahang, Malay Peninsula.

***Astenus guttalis* n. sp.**

Head and thorax ferruginous red, elytra reddish-testaceous, behind the middle of each with a narrow, oval, brown spot. Abdomen yellowish brown. Antennae and legs testaceous. Length 4.5 mm.

Var. *Elytra immaculate.*

In build closely resembling *A. cribrellus* BAUDI, but differently colored, the antennae longer and more slender, head flatter, eyes larger, the thorax longitudinally impressed near the side margin. Head as long as, but broader than the thorax, a little longer than broad, the sides straight

¹⁾ Elytra and abdomen without black markings.

and parallel in front, behind the eyes feebly rounded and slightly convergent, the posterior angles rather broadly rounded, the eyes nearly as long as the temples, the sculpture normally umbilicate. Antennae with all the joints distinctly longer than broad. Thorax longer than broad ($6:4\frac{1}{2}$), the sides in front rather broadly rounded and retracted, straight and converging behind, slightly longitudinally impressed on each side behind, the sculpture as on the head, the sides without setae. Elytra as long as, but broader than the thorax with close rugulose sculpture. Abdomen rather closely, moderately finely punctured, more sparingly behind, the pubescence long and yellow.

♂: 6th ventral segment deeply and narrowly excised, the apex of the incision rounded. 5th broadly, crescentically emarginate and furnished with long black spines.

Fort de Kock.

***Astenus serpentarius* n. sp.**

Testaceous, the 7th abdominal segment (except the base), and the whole of the 8th black. Antennae and legs testaceous. Length 4.75 to 5 mm. A narrow elongate species with the abdomen longer than the foreparts. Near *A. gracilentus* FAUV. but differently coloured, the thorax with more oblique anterior margins, the antennae a little stouter but similarly constructed, the sculpture of the head and thorax is much larger, that of the elytra and abdomen scarcely differing however.

♂: 6th Ventral segment deeply triangularly excised; 5th with a rather large, semicircular glabrous space at the middle of the posterior margin.

Fort de Kock. Type from the Gap, Selangor, Malay Peninsula.

***Stilicopsis* SACHSE.**

umbilicata Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 323. Fort de Kock.

obliqua Cam. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1918, p. 72. » » »

breviceps Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XXIV, 1905, p. 138. » » »

***Stilicus* LATR.**

ceylanensis Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I. Fort de Kock, Gunung Singgalang.
p. 126.

rufescens Shp. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 61. Fort de Kock.

- ocularis Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 226. Fort de Kock.
 seriatus n. sp. » » »
 pruinus Cam.¹⁾ Treubia VI (2) 1925, p. 182. » » »
 Gunung Singgalang

Stilicus seriatus n. sp.

Head and thorax varying from ferruginous red to pitchy-black. Elytra olive brown, the posterior margin narrowly, the postero-external angles more broadly, sharply testaceous. Abdomen brown or reddish-brown, the posterior margin of the 7th segment obscurely testaceous. Antennae reddish-testaceous. Legs testaceous. Length 4 mm.

In build resembling *S. ceylanensis* but with larger eyes as in *ocularis*, but the thorax broader than in that species, differs from both in the sculpture of the elytra which have a closely punctured sutural sulcus, the disc has a row of about 10 to 12 large punctures situated in a sulcus, parallel and external to which is another row of 9 or 10 similar punctures and 3 or 4 others just externally, besides these large punctures there is a very fine and moderately close puncturation. Abdomen extremely finely and closely punctured and pubescent.

♂: 6th ventral segment very slightly, broadly emarginate: 5th with a small impression in the middle of the posterior margin.

Fort de Kock. Type from Selangor, Malay Peninsula.

Stilicoderus SHP.

- Feae Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 224. Fort de Kock, Gunung Singgalang.
 discalis Fauv. id. p. 225 Fort de Kock.
 unicolor Cam. Sarawak, Mus. Jour. III, Fort de Kock, Gunung Singgalang.
 1928, p. 406.
 strigellus n. sp. Gunung Singgalang.

Stilicoderus strigellus n. sp.

Black, moderately shining, the elytra pitchy; abdomen less shining, subsericeous. Thorax finely, longitudinally striate. Femora pitchy, tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown. Length

¹⁾ The ♂ has the 6th ventral segment broadly and slightly emarginate.

8.5 mm. Readily distinguished by the striate sculpture of the thorax. A little smaller and narrower than *S. unicolor*, the head a little narrower, suborbicular but similarly punctured; antennae similarly constructed. Thorax formed as in *unicolor*, but except in front, the smooth median line is more obsolete, the sculpture however is quite different and consists of fine longitudinal striae with the interstriae finely punctured; the elytra are a little longer than in *unicolor*, as long as broad, the sculpture very similar. Abdomen extremely finely and densely punctured and pubescent.

♂: unknown. Gunung Singgalang. Unique. In the British Museum.

Psilotrachelus KR.

crassus Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 124. Fort de Kock,
Medan.

geniculatus n. sp. Fort de Kock, Medan.

Psilotrachelus geniculatus n. sp.

Near *P. sculptipennis* KR. but narrower, the head smaller, orbicular, more coarctate behind, more coarsely punctured; antennae of the same colour and structure: thorax narrower and longer, shining, the granules coarser; elytra less closely punctured. Legs testaceous, the apex of the middle and posterior femora narrowly blackish. Length 5 mm.

♂: 6th ventral segment with rather deep subtriangular excision with rounded apex: 5th with a small fovea in either side of the median line near the centre.

Fort de Kock.

Thinocharis KR.

carinicollis Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I,
p. 143.

Fort de Kock.

affinis n. sp.

» » »

nigricans Cam. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.

1918, p. 73.

» » »

pygmaea Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I,

p. 143.

» » »

alternans n. sp.

» » »

sumatrensis n. sp.

Gunung Singgalang.

Thinocharis affinis n. sp.

Greasy-lustrous, densely and finely punctured. Head black, thorax reddish-brown, elytra and abdomen dark brown. Antennae and legs testaceous. Length 3 mm.

Build of *T. carinicollis* KR. but larger and more robust, with different coloration and longer antennae and elytra.

Fort de Kock. The type is from Selangor in the Malay Peninsula.

Thinocharis alternans n. sp.

In size and build scarcely differing from *T. carinicollis* but the antennae are a little longer and more slender, head black, the thorax reddish-brown (with well marked shining median keel as in *carinicollis*), the elytra pitchy-black, obscurely reddish at the base, abdomen reddish-testaceous, the last three segments infusate, the puncturation of the thorax and elytra is distinctly coarser than in *carinicollis*. Length 2.8 mm,

Gunung Singgalang. Unique. In the British Museum.

Thiuocharis sumatrensis n. sp.

Very near *T. borneensis* CAM. but less opaque, the abdomen entirely brownish-yellow, the thorax broader, the elytra distinctly longer than the thorax (5.4), obviously more finely and more closely punctured, otherwise similar in colour and build; from *T. alternans* is it distinguished by its larger and more robust build, longer antennae, more finely and closely punctured thorax, differently coloured, longer and more finely punctured elytra. Length 3.3 mm.

Gunung Singgalang. Unique. In the British Museum.

Medon STEPH.

humeralis Motsch. Bull. Mosc. XXXI, II, p. 644. Fort de Kock.

planatus Bernh. W. Z. B. LXVI, 1916, p. 419. Arnhemia,
Lubuksikaping.

subdepressus Cam. Sarawak Mus. Journ. III,

1928, p. 408.

Fort de Kock.

auripilis Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV, 1895, p. 228.

» » »

(thaxteri Bernh. Ark. Zool. XIX, A. 1927, p. 11). Arnhemia.

opacellus Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XIV. 1895, p. 231. Fort de Kock,

Medan, Tjinta Radja.

- basipilosus n. sp. Gunung Singgalang.
 vermiculatus n. sp. Fort de Kock.
 rusticus n. sp. » » »
 cinnamopterus Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859,
 I, p. 141. » » »
 (orientalis Cam. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1920, p. 281,
 — renominatus Cam. Treubia VI (2) 1925, p. 182).
 sondaicus Bernh. Ark. Zool. XIX, A. 1927, p. 12.
 praeustus Fauv. Rev. d'Ent. XXIV, 1905, p. 138. Fort de Kock.
 singgalangensis n. sp. Gunung Singgalang.
 granulicollis Bernh. Stett. Ent. Zeit. LXIV,
 1903, p. 32. Fort de Kock.
 leai n. sp. Fort de Kock, Gunung Singgalang.

Sub-gen. **Hypomedon** REY.

- lucens Cam. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1918, p. 75. Fort de Kock.
 latens n. sp. » » »
 debilicornis Woll. Cat. Col. Mader. 1857, p. 194. » » »
 inconspicuus n. sp. » » »
 terrestris n. sp. Tandjunggalang.

Sub-gen. **Lithocharis** LAC.

- uvida Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 138. Fort de Kock.
 vilis Kr. id. p. 139. » » »
 nigriceps Kr. id. p. 139. » » »
 (parviceps Shp. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.
 1874, p. 66).
 jacobsoni Cam. Ent. Mo. Mag. LXIV, 1928,
 pp. 246, 247. Fort de Kock.
 carinatus Cam. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LI,
 1924, p. 315. Fort de Kock, Engano.
 lithocharoides Cam. id., p. 313. (Medon), Fort de Kock.

Sub-gen. **Isocheilus** SHP.

- magnus n. sp. Gunung Singgalang.
 staphylinoides Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859,
 I, p. 134. Gunung Singgalang, Fort de Kock.

Sub-gen. **Charichirus** SHP.

- elegans n. sp. Fort de Kock.

***Medon basipilosus* n. sp.**

Black, the foreparts nearly opaque, the abdomen a little more shining; elytra at the shoulders scarcely rufescent, the posterior margins of the last two abdominal segments obscurely lighter. Antennae with the 1st and 2nd and 9th to 11th joints reddish-testaceous, the rest blackish. Femora blackish, the tibiae and tarsi reddish-testaceous. Length 6 mm.

In build and colour similar to *M. fauveli* but the foreparts less shining, the antennae a little longer, the penultimate joints a little longer than broad; sculpture of the head quite different and consisting of small, close granules each with a minute puncture, the thorax with similar sculpture and without smooth central line, both the sides of the head and the thorax with black setae; elytra with coarser sculpture than in *fauveli* but of similar character; pubescence at the shoulders distinctly thicker. Abdomen more coarsely and less closely punctured than in *fauveli*, the pubescence on the 1st (visible) segment much thicker, yellowish, elsewhere longer, coarser and less close than in *fauveli*.

♂: head a little broader than the thorax: abdomen without distinctive characters. ♀: head as broad as the thorax.

Gunung Singgalang.

***Medon vermiculatus* n. sp.**

Pitchy-black, nearly opaque, the anterior angles of the thorax obscurely reddish, the abdomen with the posterior margin of the last two segments brownish-yellow, a little more shining than the foreparts. Antennae and palpi reddish. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 5.5 mm.

Readily recognised by the build and sculpture of the thorax. Head slightly transverse, narrower than the thorax, the eyes rather large, temples a little retracted, the posterior angles broadly rounded, the sides with some long black setae, coarsely, closely, rugosely punctured. Antennae with the 4th to 7th joints subequal, longer than broad, 9th and 10th fully as long as broad. Thorax slightly transverse (7.6), the sides straight and almost parallel and with black setae, the angles rounded, along the middle with illdefined, narrow shining line abbreviated in front, the rest of the surface closely

covered with more or less longitudinal, more or less interrupted rugae. Elytra half as long again as the thorax, closely, rather finely and asperately punctured. Abdomen finely, rather closely punctured and pubescent, with some longer setae at the sides and margins of the segments. Anal styles reddish.

♂: unknown. Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Medon rusticus n. sp.

Moderately shining, entirely red. Antennae reddish-testaceous. Legs yellow. Length 4.3 mm.

Larger, more shining, more brightly coloured than *M. cinnamopterus* with broader more transverse head and shorter elytra. Head strongly transverse, subquadrate, broader than the thorax, the temples straight slightly retracted behind, longer than the eyes, with a few black setae, the sculpture consisting of small rather closely placed granules, each with a fine puncture, except in front where it is much more sparing. Thorax distinctly transverse, the sides not much retracted behind with 3 or 4 black setae, along the middle of the posterior two-thirds with a rather broad impunctate shining space, finely sulcate in the middle, the sculpture as on the head. Elytra about a third longer than the thorax, parallel, moderately finely, not very closely punctured. Abdomen finely, moderately closely punctured and pubescent, a little more sparingly behind.

♂: unknown. Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Medon singgalangensis n. sp.

Rather shining: head and thorax black: elytra bright reddish or reddish-yellow more or less extensively infusate behind; abdomen pitchy, the posterior margin of the 7th and whole of the 8th segment brownish-testaceous. Antennae and legs reddish-testaceous. Length 4 mm.

In build somewhat resembling *M. praecustus* but smaller and narrower, the head more quadrate, the posterior angles practically rectangular, the antennae thinner, the sculpture quite different and the elytra more extensively reddish-yellow. Head as long as broad, as broad as the thorax, the temples parallel with 2 or 3 long setae, distinctly longer

than the eyes, the posterior angles bluntly rectangular, moderately finely, closely punctured, a little more sparingly on the vertex. Antennae rather slender, the penultimate joints as long as broad. Thorax as long as broad, the sides straight, slightly retracted behind, with a few black setae, the posterior angles rounded, along the middle with well-marked shining keel throughout, as closely but more coarsely punctured than the head. Elytra about a third longer than the thorax, as closely but rather more strongly punctured. Abdomen finely and closely punctured, a little more sparingly behind, subsericeous.

♂: 6th ventral segment with rather deep semi-elliptical excision; 5th broadly, slightly emarginate, the emargination on each side with 6 or 7 short black teeth, the central part without teeth.

Gunung Singgalang.

***Medon leai* n. sp.**

Greasy-lustrous, black, elytra pitchy-black, the base and occasionally the sides more or less ferruginous; abdomen with the apex obscurely testaceous. Antennae reddish, the last two joints lighter, the 1st and intermediate joints often infusate. Legs reddish-testaceous. Length 5 mm.

Allied to *M. dolorosus* CAM. but differing in the more broadly rounded posterior angles of the head, the temples and base being coarctate, longer antennae, the penultimate joints fully as long as broad, the reddish base of the elytra, less fine abdominal puncturation and coarser pubescence. Head a little broader than the thorax, slightly transverse with broadly rounded posterior angles, the vertex closely and rather finely punctured, the rest of the surface closely covered with small flat granules each with a minute puncture. Thorax a little longer than broad, the sides straight and feebly converging behind, middle of the disc with an extremely fine shining line, on either side before the base with a small impression, the whole surface closely covered with similar granules to those of the head. Elytra as long as but a little broader than the thorax, a little longer than broad, the sculpture similar but finer than that of the thorax. Abdo-

men finely and rather closely punctured and pubescent throughout.

♂: head broader: 6th ventral segment crescentically emarginate, 5th with the middle of the posterior margin produced into a short broad lobe with feebly rounded apex.

Fort de Kock. Gunung Singgalang. Type from Selangor, Malay Peninsula.

Sub-genus **Hypomedon** REV.

Medon (Hypomedon) latens n. sp.

Shining; head, thorax and abdomen yellowish-red, the elytra black, the base rather broadly, the apical margin very narrowly yellowish-red, the 7th abdominal segment transversely infusate across the middle. Antennae yellowish-red. Legs yellow. Length 2.5 mm.

Of nearly the same build and colour as *M. matangensis* BERNH. but much smaller and narrower, the head shorter, the antennae thinner, the puncturation much finer and more sparing. Head quadrate, as long as broad, as broad as the thorax, finely and sparingly punctured. Antennae slender, the penultimate joints transverse. Thorax longer than broad, the sides straight and parallel, the anterior angles obtuse, the posterior rounded, smooth along the middle, elsewhere punctured like the head. Elytra a little longer than the thorax, finely not very closely punctured. Abdomen finely, moderately closely punctured and pubescent.

Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Medon (Hypomedon) inconspicuus n. sp.

Rather shining, entirely yellowish-red, the elytra rarely a little infusate behind. Antennae reddish-yellow. Legs yellow. Length 2.3 mm.

Closely allied to *M. nanus* FAUV., of the same build and antennal structure but differing in the uniform colour, less finely sculptured head, more coarsely granular thorax, shorter, less closely punctured elytra and less closely punctured abdomen. From *M. granulatus* CAM. it differs in being less shining, the head more finely sculptured, the thorax more

closely and more finely granular and the elytra differently coloured.

♂: head broader. Abdomen without secondary characters. Fort de Kock.

Medon (Hypomedon) terrestris n. sp.

Black, a little shining, the base and shoulders of the elytra rufescent. Antennae with the 1st joint pitchy, the rest reddish-yellow. Legs yellow, the femora infusate. Length 3 mm.

Build resembling *M. melanocephalus* F. but in other respects quite different: allied to *M. cinctiventris* CAM. from Borneo. Head sub-quadrate, slightly broader than long, a little broader than the thorax, the temples distinctly longer than the eyes, almost parallel, the posterior angles rather broadly rounded, the puncturation coarse, close and rugose, finely umbilicate. Antennae slender, the penultimate joints slightly transverse. Thorax slightly longer than broad, the sides straight, retracted behind, the posterior angles rounded, along the middle with a fine shining keel, the sculpture composed of rather small, closely placed granules each with a fine puncture. Elytra longer (5:4) than the thorax, with rather close somewhat asperate punctures. Abdomen finely, moderately closely punctured and pubescent, more sparingly behind.

♂: Unknown. Tandjunggalang, altitude 1000 m. Unique. In the British Museum.

Medon (Isocheilus) magnus n. sp.

Greasy lustrous; head black, thorax, elytra and abdomen pitchy black, the posterior margin of the thorax, suture, shoulders and posterior margins of the elytra and of the abdominal segments very narrowly and obscurely rufescent. Antennae and legs reddish-brown. Length 10 to 11 mm.

Very similar in build, colour and lustre to *M. staphylinoides* KR. but larger, the antennae longer with the penultimate joints distinctly longer than broad, eyes smaller, base of the head more deeply emarginate, the puncturation of the whole insect less fine. Head slightly transverse, sub-quadrate, a little broader than the thorax, eyes small,

temples long, almost straight, setiferous, the posterior angles prominent, briefly rounded, the base emarginate, along the middle with trace of smooth line, finely and closely punctured, finely pubescent. Thorax slightly transverse, the sides straight, setiferous, retracted behind, the anterior angles obtusely rounded, the posterior rounded, along the middle with narrow, smooth shining line, puncturation and pubescence as on the head. Elytra a third longer than the thorax, finely, closely, asperately punctured. Abdomen very finely, closely punctured and pubescent, subsericeous,

♂: 6th ventral segment truncate, with small triangular impression in the middle behind: 5th crescentically emarginate, the emargination furnished with long black spines.

Gunung Singgalang, altitude 1800 metres.

Medon (Charichirus) elegans n. sp.

Rather shining; head black; thorax bright-red; elytra black, the scutellum and a narrow triangular sutural mark extending from the base to the apex, red, the posterior margin narrowly, the postero-external angles more broadly yellow; abdomen pitchy-black, the sides and posterior margins of the segments yellowish. Antennae reddish-brown. Legs yellow. Length 6.2 mm.

At once distinguished from all the other species of the subgenus by the colour. Head transversely subquadrate, a little broader than the thorax, eyes moderate, temples almost straight, setiferous, longer than the eyes, the posterior angles briefly rounded, disc with trace of smooth line, closely and rather finely punctured, here and there with a few larger, superficial, umbilicate, setiferous punctures. Antennae slender, the penultimate joints a little longer than broad. Thorax slightly transverse, the sides straight, setiferous, retracted behind, the angles rounded, along the middle narrowly smooth, elsewhere with a fine, rather close superficial umbilicate puncturation. Elytra about a third longer than the thorax, finely, closely, asperately punctured. Abdomen very finely and closely punctured and pubescent, subsericeous.

♂: 6th ventral segment truncate: 5th moderately broadly,

abruptly emarginate, the emargination furnished with closely placed black spines.

Fort de Kock.

Scopaeus ER.

procerus Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 127. Medan.

testaceus Motsch. Bull. Mosc. XXI, 1858, II, p. 642. »

dilutus Motsch. id. p. 642. Fort de Kock,

Arnhemia.

limbatus Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 130. Fort de Kock.

jacobsoni n. sp. » » »

planiusculus Kr. ¹⁾ Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859,

I, p. 132.

Indrapura.

micros Kr. id. p. 132. Medan.

elegantulus n. sp. Fort de Kock.

Scopaeus jacobsoni n. sp.

Colour and build almost the same as *S. dilutus* MOTSCH. but smaller (2.2 mm), the antennae shorter, the anterior angles of the thorax less rounded, more obtuse, the elytra shorter, more definitely paler at the base and apex and distinctly less finely punctured. From *S. limbatus* KR. it differs in the shorter, broader head, larger eyes, the thorax less distinctly punctured, the elytra obviously less finely punctured with reddish-yellow base.

♂: 6th ventral segment slightly emarginate in its whole breadth, slightly impressed along the middle; 5th broadly and deeply impressed along the middle throughout; 4th similarly but less broadly impressed; 3rd and 2nd with a transverse impressed line a little in front of the posterior margin.

Fort de Kock. Unique. In the British Museum.

Scopaeus elegantulus n. sp.

Shining; head pitchy-black or dark reddish-brown; thorax bright reddish-testaceous; elytra reddish-brown, the apical margin narrowly testaceous; abdomen with the first 3 segments reddish, the rest pitchy. Antennae reddish testaceous,

¹⁾ The ♂ has the 6th ventral segment narrowly, acutely emarginate, the 5th broadly impressed along the middle throughout, the 2nd to 4th with a transverse impressed line a little in front of the posterior margin.

the intermediate joints slightly infusate. Legs testaceous. Length 3.6 mm.

In build approaching *S. pulchellus* ER. but with the head more coarctate behind, longer elytra and longer antennae. Head sub-orbicular, the temples and base completely coarctate, the eyes rather large; extremely finely and rather closely punctured. Antennae with all the joints distinctly longer than broad. Thorax with obtusely rounded anterior angles, before the middle of the base with a minute keel and a small fovea on either side; puncturation as on the head. Elytra distinctly longer than the thorax, almost as closely but much less finely punctured. Abdomen extremely finely and closely punctured and pubescent throughout.

♂: 6th ventral segment broadly and feebly emarginate: 5th with a broad impression extending the whole length of the segment and furnished with short black setae moderately closely placed; 4th similarly impressed but without black setae; 3rd lightly transversely impressed before the apex in the middle.

Fort de Kock. Type from Raub, Pahang in the Malay Peninsula.

Lathrobium GR.

cafrum Boh. Ins. Caff. I, 1848, p. 285.

Medan.

Pseudobium REY.

sumatrensis n. sp. (*Dysanabatium*).

Padang.

Pseudobium (*Dysanabatium*) sumatrensis n. sp.

Shining, black, the posterior margin of the elytra narrowly pale yellow, more broadly at the postero-external angle: Abdomen with the posterior margin of the last two segments yellowish. Palpi and first two joints of the antennae reddish-testaceous, the rest infusate. Legs pale yellow. Length 4.5 mm.

Differs from *P. labile* ER. in the shape of the head and thorax both of which are more finely punctured etc. Head oval oblong, broader than the thorax, widest between the rather prominent eyes, the post-ocular region gradually retracted and rounded to the neck, at the middle of the base with a rather large fovea, puncturation moderately fine and moderately close at the sides and base, more

sparing in front. Antennae long and slender, all the joints much longer than broad. Thorax narrow, convex, oval, narrower at the neck than at the base, on either side of the middle with a row of numerous fine, closely placed punctures, the sides finely and irregularly punctured, the middle impunctate. Elytra scarcely longer but distinctly broader than the thorax, with rows of rather large closely placed punctures, the reflexed sides finely and sparingly punctured. Abdomen a little widened behind, moderately closely and moderately finely punctured. The whole insect finely pubescent.

♂: Unknown. Padang. Unique. In the British Museum.

Scimbalium ER.

Waageni Bernh. Ark. Zool. XIX, A. 1927, p. 13. Medan.

Cephalochetus KR.

elegans Kr. Arch. Naturg. XXV, 1859, I, p. 123. Tjinta Radja.
rufus Cam. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1918, p. 78. Fort de Kock.

Cryptobium MANNERH.

fulvescens Motsch. Bull. Mosc. XXXI, 1858, p. 207. Medan.
abdominale v. rufipenne Motsch. id. p. 651. »
